G. R. S. 59] GPB—15,000—20-12-13

p-23

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

191[2].

(Gen - Misc.)

File No. 268-12

Serial Nos. 1-8

Papers Filed.

Month Sept[r]: 13

SUBJECT.

Invention for "An improved system of Apparatus for filtering liquids" by Mr. Hugo Philip Combe.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.

Acknowledged 26/12

[G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 268 of 1912

Serial No.

R W

Mines concurs. (Nº 29 of the same collⁿ).

2. As regards furnishing the applicant with the grounds of rejection now asked for, there does not appear to be any provision in the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regⁿ requiring them to be made known. The Indian Patentees Guide also states that it is customary not to state the grounds of refusal. A draft reply embodying the grounds as given by the State Geologist is however, subd for approval or other orders.

Patents

Patents pages 34 + 35

29/99
19.2.13 WRL

3 No application has been made or a patent obtained in the United Kingdom or in British India, and it is not clear why the applicants press for a Patent in this State. It is not customary to state the grounds of refusal, unless, of course, it is considered desirable to give the applicants an opportunity for amending the ~~Specifica~~ application.

4 Mention the above facts, and send ~~Copy of~~ the letter under disposal to the State Geologist in Contn of previous Correspce, & ask whether he would advise our declining to give the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. m. File No. 268 of 1912-13

6300
6974
7057
7042
7180

Serial No.	
4	To. The State Geologist. G. ~~C~~ 5903 dy 28.3-13. As requested in the above forwards this office Collection G.m. File no 188 of 09 Sls 1-20 containing the specification of Mr H.P. Crush's connection & requests him to return the same to this office along with his reply
5	From the State Geologist. No. 2743 dy 9.5.13. In reply to Sl 2, states that he sees no reason to materially alter the decision already expressed in his letter No 824 dy 5th November 1910.
8	It does not appear that the State Geologist has given specific answers to the several points raised in para 3 of Serial No. 2.
9	Draft calling for such information is subd for approval & other orders. 25/5/13 NR.
10.	Draft subd as personally directed. 25.5.13 NR.
11.	The State Geologist States that he has carefully reconsidered the case & sees no reason to materially alter his decision expressed in his previous letter
12.	Mess Remfry may therefore be informed that their application

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPE—65,000—17-C-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Genl Mis File No. 268 of 1912

Serial No.	
	was rejected as the specification did not satisfy the requirements of the Regn. that are not bound to give full reasons for their decision to the party.
	13. From their present letter, it also appears that no patent has been granted yet for this invention in the United Kingdom or British India but only in Australia, Mexico & Rhodesia.
	14. Draft Submd & approved or other orders
	151-Cr) 26/6
	15 Draft appd: by Ld Counsellor 27.6.13 MS
	28/6
	Issue 28/6
6	To messrs Remfry & Son, Calcutta G. 182 dy 7-7-13 with reference to yr letter stating that the application for leave to file a specification of the invention in question was rejected in this Office vide G. 332/10 & 212 dy 1-12-10 and 25-4-11 respectively

E—Contn. sheet.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 268 of 1912

Serial No.	
7	From messrs Rempfry & son. Dt 11-7-13. With refce to the above, request to be furnished with the full grounds of the refusal, so that an opportunity may be afforded to the applicant for filing his reply thereto as is the practice in British India 16 Messrs Rempfry & son solicit reference to Sec 67 of the Indian Patents & Designs Act II of 1911, a copy of which, they say, they have sent. The copy however was not received in this Branch. A bound book belonging to Branch III and containing the Act in question is put up. Sec 67 of the Act says "Where any discretionary power is by or under this Act given to the Comptr Controller (of Patents), he shall not exercise that power adversely to the applicant for a patent or for amendment of an application or of a specification, or for registration of a design, without (if so required within the prescribed time by the applicant) giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard". 17 Draft intimating grounds of the refusal to grant the patent is also in the file. Submitted for orders. 23/8/13 hrs 18 Put up draft reply that Govt. have dealt with the case under the Inventions & Designs Regn which is in force in Mysore, and that they are unable to reopen the case or taken any further steps in the matter. [It is to be noted that no patent has been obtd in Br. India.] 23.8.13.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—61,000—17-6-12.

R. S. 12]

8

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G. M. File No. 268 of 1912-13

Serial No.	
8	To. messrs Remfry & Son G. 2750 dt 24.9.13 With reference to the above states that the grounds of refusal could not be furnished as there is no provision for the same in the Mysore Inventions Regulation of XI of 1894.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—85,000—17-6-12.

Specifications should be filed by him.

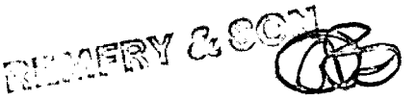
We trust that under the circumstances this Application may now be granted or in any case that a statement of the grounds upon which the Application was refused may be furnished to the Applicant.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

1 Enclo.



I.M.B.

Department of Patents.
Patents Act 1903.
Commonwealth of Australia.

No. 16,649/09.

APPLICATION DATED

22nd December, 1909.

Actual Inventor and Applicant ... ... HUGO PHILIP CRUSH.
Application and Complete Specification ... Received, 22nd December, 1909.
Specification ... ... Advertised, 26th April, 1910.

Class 28.17.

Drawing attached.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

"An improved system of and apparatus for filtering liquids."

I, HUGO PHILIP CRUSH, of 12 Kinveachy Gardens, Charlton, in the County of Kent, England, Engineer, hereby declare this invention, and the manner in which it is to be performed, to be fully described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention has reference to that form of filter press in which a series or number of vertically disposed filter plates are arranged inside a receptacle into which the slimes or other material to be filtered is passed, the separation or filtration of the solid matter being effected by the deposition of the particles of solid matter on the surfaces of the cloth or other filtering media covering the surfaces of the said plates, the separated liquid being drawn from the interior of the plate or filter cell by the means of the application of a vacuum to, or the withdrawal of the atmospheric pressure from, the interior of said filter cell.

These types of filters have been found in practice to be subject to serious disadvantages in that they do not lend themselves to efficient washing of the cakes, owing to the formation of cracks during the prolonged period of cake suspension under vacuum to the atmosphere whilst the tank is being emptied of pulp and being refilled with wash; that the wash solution is apt to become contaminated by contact with the unfiltered settled original pulp remaining in the filter tank and in the pump mains; and finally, that a portion of the valuable original solution displaced by the wash but adhering to the filtering medium, to the inside of the filter cell and to the passages connected therewith, is forced back by the reverse current of air or fluid used for the purpose of discharging the cakes formed during the filtering process.

Now I avoid the formation of the cracks which harmfully affect the washing of the cakes, by lessening the period during which the cakes are exposed to the atmosphere whilst suspended on the cloths by the application of a vacuum to the interior of the filter cell. At present it is usual to perform the cycle of emptying the huge tanks of pulp and refilling with water in from 30 to 40 minutes. Cracks usually commence to form in the cakes on the filter cells in about 7 minutes, more or less, depending on the physical characteristics of the cakes. Already 8" centrifugal pumps are in use to shorten the period of emptying and refilling, and it is obvious that the application of still huger pumps becomes a very expensive matter in connection with the provision of the heavy amount of power required for their operation.

I therefore arrange a plurality of openings in the bottom of the tank (which is preferably composed of one or more cones) communicating with a huge main of such size as will empty the tank in, preferably, not more than 3 minutes. Such a plurality of openings has the advantage of making the inrush or outflow of the wash or pulp gentle and with as little commotion as will not disturb the cakes held in suspension on the filter cells. Such a main for a plant having a normal capacity of 100 tons of dry weight of slime per diem

C.5299.—5/5/10.—200.—Price, 1s. post free.

may be of 12 to 18 inches diameter, with four 6-inch or 9-inch inlets respectively; or if I use, owing in this case to the comparatively small size of the tank, a less number of inlets, such as two or three, then these inlets are so proportioned to the main that they may have in the aggregate the same carrying capacity. Thus with a tank containing only 25 filter cells, I usually arrange a 12-inch main with two 8½-inch or 9-inch inlets. For larger plants such as those with a nominal capacity of 400 tons per day, I employ a 24-inch main with four 12-inch inlets, the size of the main and inlets being governed by the size of the tank necessary to hold the requisite filter cells, which tank has to be emptied in a period preferably not exceeding 3 minutes.

I usually make the bottom portion of the tank cone shaped to facilitate the discharge of the dislodged cake, and lead the inlets of the pulp main into these cones, so that the mere action of letting pulp in to replace that being filtered may cause a stirring up of any pulp settling out at the bottom of the tank during the filtering process. I may, also, for the purpose of assisting the agitation of the pulp, to keep it in a state of suspension and thus to assist the formation of a homogeneous or equally permeable cage, employ any other suitable means of agitation such as that provided by allowing air under pressure to escape, either intermittently or continuously, through a suitably perforated arrangement of pipes placed in the lower portion of the tank.

To avoid the enrichment of the wash water by contact with the unfiltered pulp in the bottom and on the sides of the tank, and in the large centrifugal pumps at present employed in the art, and in the pulp mains, I provide a suitably perforated pipe system run along the sides of the tank near the upper portion thereof, from which water or other suitable liquid is distributed during the final period of the discharging of the pulp charge. The incoming wash solution is thus prevented from becoming enriched or fouled by contact with the moist pulp otherwise found in the tank. Where the same series of pipes is used for conveying the pulp charge and the water wash, I flush this series at the same time, that is, prior to the incoming water wash, to prevent the contamination of the latter. But I prefer to provide a separate pipe system for feeding the wash solution into the tank after the discharge of the original pulp charge. This wash solution main may conveniently be a main similar to that above described for feeding the pulp, but the wash solution may also be conveniently fed by a launder or any other suitable sufficiently rapid means.

These mains, working in connection with a system of reservoirs hereinafter described, enable me to avoid the large pumps usually required for the operation of these filters and, at the same time, to obtain a greater rapidity of charging and discharging the filter tank. This more rapid action prevents the formation of cracks on the cakes, and leaves them in a condition for the efficient washing out of their contained values.

As hereinbefore stated, I avoid the necessity for employing huge pumps by providing a system of upper and lower reservoirs and a small pump or pumps, which, working continously or over long periods instead of only for very short periods, are able to return to the upper reservoirs the surplus unfiltered pulp charge and the surplus wash solutions from their lower reservoirs into which they flow from the filter tank. The upper reservoirs are thus maintained, by the use of a quite small pump or pumps employing at any moment only a fraction of the power required for the operation of the large pumps hitherto employed, in a condition to charge the filter tank as required with the greatest rapidity.

To avoid the loss of valuable (or contaminating) solution forced back by the action of the reverse flow of fluid used at present for dislodging the cakes from the filter cells in apparatus of this type, I employ self-discharging frames of a type similar to the "Crush" frames (see Commonwealth Patent No. 6246 dated 21st June 06), not hitherto capable of use in filters of the fixed submerged type but only for traversing basket filters (with a short period of exposure to atmosphere whilst under vacuum) of the type referred to in the above Patent Specification. There frames, if spaced at suitable intervals preferably from 7" to 10" centres so as to prevent the mutual interference of the cakes, upon being dislodged, dislodge their cakes of themselves so soon as the vacuum connection to the interior of the cells is no longer maintained, and thus require no blowing back or reverse flow of fluid.

In order to facilitate the explanation of my invention, I append drawings in which—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation and

Fig. 2 a plan view of my improved apparatus.

In these drawings:—

A—represents the pulp reservoir,

B—the tank containing the filter plates or cells,

C—a lower reservoir (sump) into which the surplus unfiltered pulp is discharged with extreme rapidity,

D—a wash solution reservoir,

E—the wash solution lower reservoir (sump) into which the surplus wash solution is discharged with extreme rapidity,

F—vacuum pump,

G—small centrifugal pumps for returning the surplus pulp and wash solution to their respective reservoirs,

H—a launder for discharging the dislodged washed cakes (residues),

J—filter plates or cells of self-discharging type suspended in tank **B**,

K—main leading to vacuum pump,

L—main connecting to atmosphere,

M—valve for effecting connection of frame to atmosphere,

N—discharge doors,

O—perforated water pipe system for sluicing down sides,

P—valve on pulp feed main,

Q—valve on vacuum main connecting filter cells to source of vacuum,

R—valve on pulp discharge main,

S—valve on wash inlet main,

T—valve on wash discharge main,

U—small pipe main connected to pump for returning unfiltered pulp to **A**.

V—small pipe main connected to pump for returning wash solution to **D**.

In operating my invention I open valve **M** on the atmospheric main **L**, and valve **P** on the pulp feed main which rapidly fills the filter tank **B** with a pulp charge which during its inflow displaces the air in filter frames **J**.

So soon as the filter tank is full, valve **M** is closed and **P** entirely shut off or partially shut as may be preferred, and valve **Q** is opened. Filtration at once takes place and cakes are built up on the filters. Valve **P** is opened from time to time, if not kept partially open, to supply fresh pulp to replace that being filtered. After cakes of the desired thickness have been formed—say one inch—valve **P** is shut off and valve **R** opened. The unfiltered pulp is at once discharged into **C** and at the same time the water or other suitable liquid is allowed to flow through pipe system **O** for a few seconds thus washing down all pulp adhering to sides and corners. Immediately the water or other supply is shut off at **O**, valve **R** is shut and valve **S** is opened. The tank is at once filled with wash water or solution and valve **S** is then partially, or entirely closed, in the latter case being re-opened from time to time as necessary to maintain the wash at its proper level, which, as with the pulp charge, is about the level of the top of the strip fastening the filter cloth on the filter frame-head.

After the washing has been accomplished for the desired period, care is taken that valve **S** is shut off and the surplus wash solution is at once discharged into **E** by opening valve **T**. The vacuum is still maintained and the surface of the cake rapidly dries and in about seven minutes, more or less depending on the nature of the slime, a crack is found to form on the cake, usually along the angle formed by the junction of the head-piece with the filter plate. The valve **Q** connecting to vacuum source is now shut and valve **M** connecting to atmosphere opened. The filter bags relieved from the outside pressure of the air, now sag slightly under the weight of the cake which detaches itself with a rolling motion; any fragment of cake adhering to the frame is readily dislodged by a touch from a lath. The discharge door **N** is opened either before, during, or after the dislodging of the cake as desired and the cake allowed to fall into launder **H**. It is usual to assist the discharge of the dislodged cake by turning on water under pressure at **O**, but instead of this launder **H** a truck or other suitable method of removing the dislodged cake (residues) may be employed. After discharge, the water if used is turned off from **O**, the door **N** replaced and the filter is ready for its next charge as before. A complete cycle usually takes about two hours varying with the time taken for the formation of the cake and the subsequent washing. The small pumps **C C**, return in due course the surplus unfiltered pulp charge at **C** and wash water at **E** to their respective reservoirs **A** and **D** which also are connected to the respective sources of supply of pulp and wash water for fresh material to replace the output of the filter.

It is obvious the use of the filter may be extended in other ways. Thus I may make a combination de-watering solution and de-solutionizing process, allowing the pulp to pass into the tank, withdrawing liquid from same, removing unfiltered pulp, filling tank with solvent solution, drawing same through cakes left on the filter cells from the previous tank charge, removing solvent solution from tanks and either discharging the cakes, or recharging the filter tank with a water or other wash and drawing same through the cakes, then dislodging the washed cakes either into the wash or at the same time as the wash is discharged or after the discharge of the wash.

Having now fully described and ascertained my said invention and the manner in which it

is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is :—

1. The process of filtration consisting of feeding the pulp to be filtered into a tank in which are placed self-discharging filter frames spaced at suitable distances; withdrawing liquid from the pulp by the application of vacuum to the interior of the said filter frames; discharging from the tank the unfiltered pulp; charging the pulp tank with water or wash solution; drawing same through the filter; discharging the remaining wash solution from the tank and discharging the cakes formed on the frames by exposing them whilst still under vacuum to the action of the atmosphere on the outer surfaces, the vacuum being discharged when the cracks form, with consequent dislodging of the cakes substantially as hereinbefore described.

2. The process of filtration consisting of feeding the pulp into a tank in which are placed self-discharging filter frames spaced at suitable distances; withdrawing liquid from the pulp by the application of a vacuum to the interior of the frames, replacing the treated pulp continuously or at intervals to maintain contents of tank at a fixed level either with or without the employment of additional means of keeping the pulp in a state of agitation or suspension during the period of cake formation; discharging from the tank the unfiltered pulp, charging the tank with water or solution, drawing same through filter and dislodging the washed cakes, either with the wash prior to its discharge or simultaneously with the wash discharge, or after the discharge of the wash substantially as hereinbefore described.

3. The process of filtration consisting of feeding the pulp into a tank in which are placed self-discharging filter frames; withdrawing liquid from the pulp by the application of a vacuum to the interior of the filter frames; discharging from the tank the unfiltered pulp; washing down the interior of the tank to remove and discharge adherent or settled pulp; charging the tank with water or wash solution whilst drawing same through a filter and discharging the remaining wash and the washed cake, substantially as hereinbefore described.

4. The process of filtration consisting of feeding the pulp into a tank in which are placed self-discharging filter frames spaced at suitable distances from each other; withdrawing liquid from the pulp by the application of a vacuum to the interior of the filter frames; discharging from the tank the unfiltered pulp and then dislodging the cakes by discharging the vacuum and without reverse flow of fluid or mechanical scraper, substantially as hereinbefore described.

5. The process of filtration consisting of feeding the pulp to be filtered into a tank in which are placed self-discharging filter frames spaced at suitable intervals; withdrawing the liquid from the pulp by the application of a vacuum to the interior of the filter frames; discharging from the tank the unfiltered pulp; recharging the tank with suitable solvent solution; drawing same through the cakes formed on the filter frames by the previous charge of pulp; removing solvent solution from the filter tank and dislodging the cakes by discharging the vacuum, substantially as hereinbefore described.

6. The process of filtration consisting of feeding the pulp into a tank in which are placed self-discharging filter frames spaced at suitable intervals; withdrawing liquid from the pulp by the application of vacuum to the interior of the filter frames; discharging from the tank the unfiltered pulp; recharging the tank with suitable solvent solution; drawing same through the cakes, deposited on the filter cells by the previous pulp charge; removing the remaining solvent solution from the filter tank and replacing with a water or other wash; drawing same through cakes, then dislodging the washed cakes (by discharging the vacuum) either into the wash solution, or with it, or after the discharge of the wash solution, substantially as hereinbefore described.

7. In a submerged filter consisting of a plurality of plates fixed in a tank, the use of a self-discharging frame spaced at suitable intervals; dislodging the cake without the use of a scraper or reverse flow of fluid.

8. In a submerged filter, consisting of a plurality of plates placed in a tank, the arrangement of pipe mains of over 10 inches diameter connected to two or more openings, fixed at or near the conical projection or projections forming the bottom of the tank, so arranged as to cause rapid filling without turbulence, at the same time dislodging any pulp settled within the cones.

9. In a submerged filter consisting of a plurality of plates placed in a tank; the arrangement of pipe mains of large diameter, adapted to fill or empty the filter tanks by gravity without the interposition of pumps in not exceeding five minutes, in combination with a system of reservoirs and a pump or pumps of small diameter for returning the charges from the lower to the higher reservoirs substantially as hereinbefore described.

10. In a submerged filter consisting of a plurality of plates placed in a tank the arrangement of pipe mains of large diameter, adapted to fill or empty the filter tanks by gravity with great rapidity in combination with the system of reservoirs, and a pump or pumps of small diameter for returning the charges from the lower to the higher reservoirs, substantially as hereinbefore described.

11. In a submerged filter consisting of a plurality of plates placed in a tank, the arrangement of two separate series of pipe mains of large diameter, being for the rapid supply and withdrawal separately of the pulp charge and wash charge, in combination with a system of reservoirs and a pump or pumps of small diameter for returning the charges from the lower to the higher reservoirs, substantially as hereinbefore described.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1909.

HUGO P. CRUSH.

John Alexander Calderwood, 35 Stirling Road, Tottenham, London, N., Stenographer.

Printed and Published for the DEPARTMENT OF PATENTS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, by J. KEMP, Government Printer for the State of Victoria.

HUGO PHILIP CRUSH. *Filtering Liquids.*

FIG.1.

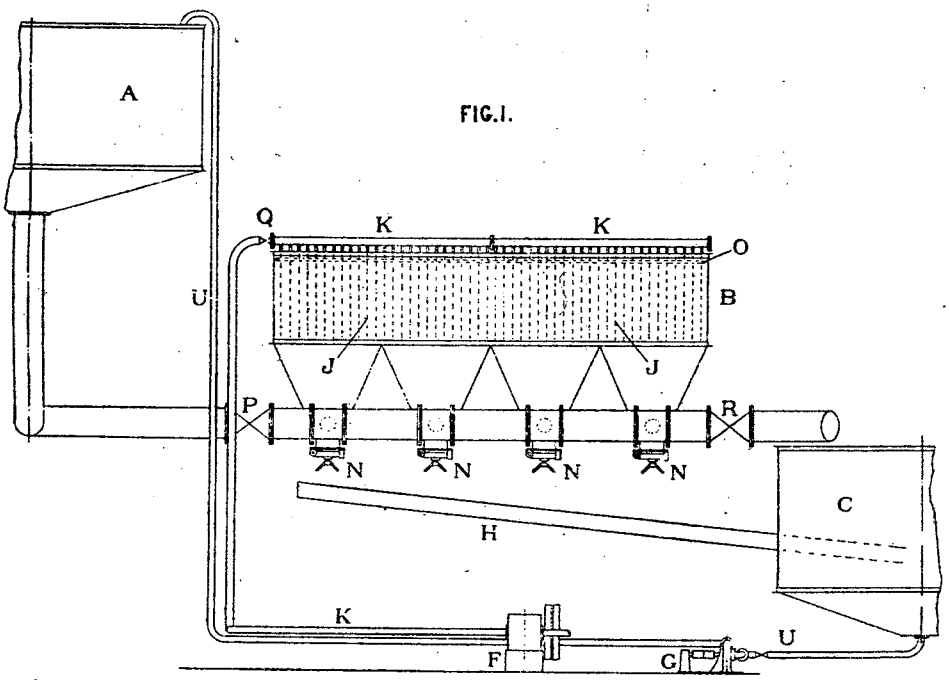
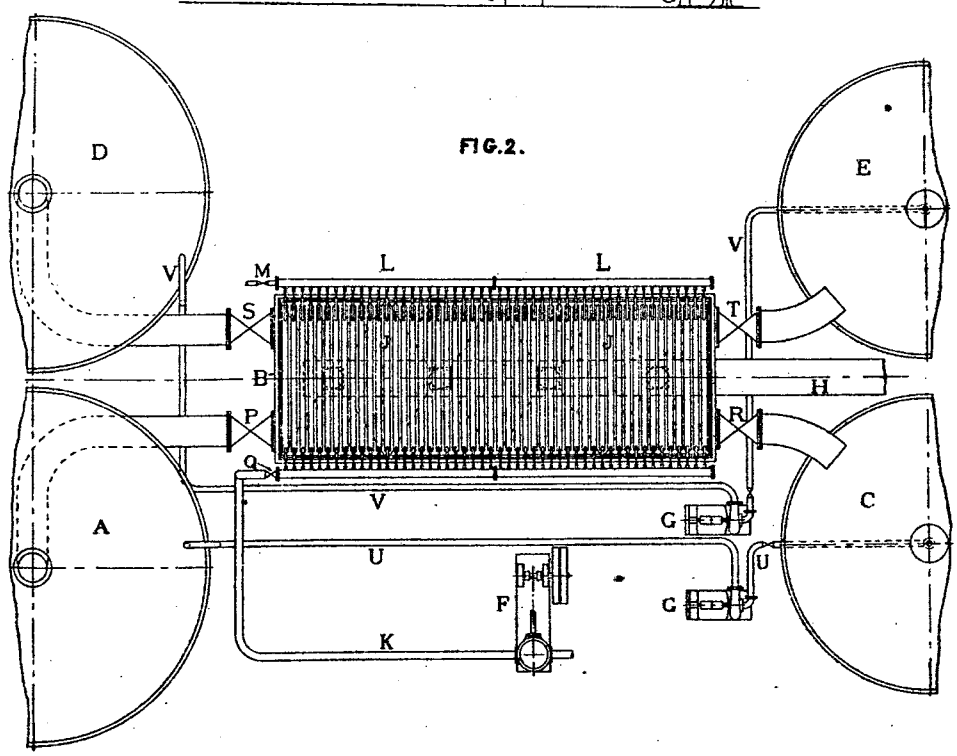


FIG.2.



G. R. S. 26]

File No. 268-12

Serial No. 2

4

Diary No. of letter replied to 3801

No. G. 561/5(6.2)

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 191 .

To

The State Geologist in Mysore

Sir,

Date of issue 18-3-13

I am directed to invite reference

Signed by Mr B Ramaswamy

to the correspondence ending with

H.O in this file

your letter No. 1939, dated the 29th

March 1911 and to state that in

accordance with the opinion of

Mr. R. Bacquet, H.S Inspector of

Mines, furnished therewith, the

request of Messrs Remfry & Son

for a re-consideration of the orders

declining to grant the leave to file

a specification of the in Mr. H. P. Cust

over.

SUBJECT.

corrd 18/3/13.

invention for "An improved system and apparatus for filtering liquids" was rejected.

2. Messrs Remfry and Son ~~have~~ again in their letter of the 16th January 1913, request a re-consideration of the order of refusal, or to be furnished with the grounds of such refusal. In forwarding their communication* together with its enclosure, ~~is forwarded herewith, and~~ I am directed to observe that no application has been made or patent obtained in the United Kingdom or in British India and it is not clear why the applicant to press for a Patent in this State. Moreover, It is not customary to state the grounds of refusal, unless, it is considered desirable to give the applicants an opportunity for amending the application.

*(in original to be kindly returned)

List of enclosures.

3. In these circs, I am to request to be informed whether you would advise our declining to

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—8-8-11.

M.G.D. 13]

MYSORE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

DATED BANGALORE,.....22.March.....1913.

No. 2321

5181

1912-1913
SECTION Gen : Misc
FILE No. 268 of 1912-13
No. 3

From

DR. W. F. SMEETH, M.A., D.SC., A.R.S.M., etc.,
State Geologist in Mysore.

To

K.R. Srinivasiengar, Esquire, M.A.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G.5615/G.F.268-12-2, dated 18th March 1913, about Mr. H.P. Crush's invention of an "Improved System of and apparatus for filtering liquids", I have the honour to request that the specification thereof may be kindly forwarded to me for reference.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C.N.

State Geologist in Mysore.

GPB—400—21-6-13

M.G.D: 13]

MYSORE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

DATED BANGALORE,...9th May.....1913.

No. 2743

Diary. No 6300(12-13)
Gen file no 2680/12
SC 5.

From

DR. W. F. SMEETH, M.A., D.SC., A.R.S.M., etc.,
State Geologist in Mysore.

To

K.P.Sreenivasa Iyengar, Esquire, M.A.,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. G 5615/G.M. 268-12-2, dated 18th March 1913, I have the honour to state that I have carefully reconsidered this case and see no reason to materially alter the decision expressed in my letter No. 824, dated 5th November 1910.

Gen file no 1584/1910
SC 13
Plate X

2. The chief feature of the invention is apparently the rapid filling and discharge of the filter tank by means of gravity through large pipes. The filling of such tanks by gravity through pipes instead of by pumps is a feature of the specification filed by Mr. Charles Butters forwarded with your letter No. G.4597/G.M.154-06-13, dated 23rd January ~~1907~~ 1907 and the emptying of the tanks by a similar method is a simple corollary which has since been adopted in practice.

3. It is not possible therefore, to grant a patent for the filling and emptying of the tanks by means of a gravity flow ~~thr~~ through large pipes in case of leaf filteration generally.

GIPB.—100—21-6-13

4. The claims in the specification under appeal however restrict themselves to " self discharging filter frames " but it does not seem possible to preclude any one else from using the gravity method of charging and discharging the tanks in connection with a new type of self discharging filter frame which he might invent. The granting of the patent applied for would however preclude him doing so. It seems necessary therefore neeessary that if the specification is to be passed it is necessary to restrict it to a definite novel or patentable form of self discharging frame. The " Crush " frame is of this character and has already been patented and if the applicant is willing to limit his specification to frames of this type the leave applied for may be granted.

5. The limit can be introduced into the claims by adding the words " of the Crush Type " after the words " self discharging filter frames ".

The general phrase in which the expression occurs in the claims have been understood

6. As requested the papers forwarded with your letter No. G.5903/G.M.268-12-4, dated 28th March 1913 are returned herewith, together with those received with your letter No. G. 5615 G.M. - 268 - 12 - 2 dated 18th March 1913.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. F. Smeeth

State Geologist in Mysore.

DIARY No. 447 G 13

REMFRY & SON,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES & PATENT AGENTS.

FIRM FOUNDED 1827. PATENT DEPT. ESTBD. 1859.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES:
GENERAL: "REMFRYS, CALCUTTA."
PATENT DEPT.: "PATENTABLE, CALCUTTA."
CODES: A. B. C. CODE (5TH EDN.), WESTERN UNION TEL. CODE, PATENT CODE.

Patent Department.

1913-1914

SECTION fer: mi

FOREIGN MEMBERS,
CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS.
AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE OF PATENT ATTORNEYS.

TELEPHONE NO. 593.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS POST BOX NO. 161.

8, Hastings Street,

Calcutta, 14th July 1913

E. No. 268 of 1912

DEPT. P. FILE LR. M.

FILE INDICATION.
Mysore Pats.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,
GENL, & REV. DEPTS,
BANGALORE,
MYSORE.

DEAR SIR

re H.P.CRUSH. (MYSORE)

~~No.~~ ~~dated~~

Your favours of 7/7/13 & 10/7/13 in the above matter is duly to hand with intimation that this Application was refused on the ground that the Specification did not satisfy the requirements of the Mysore Inventions & Designs Regulation.

If any action is required in this matter, you will understand from this acknowledgment that we are taking such action and will, if necessary, write to you further regarding same.

Yours faithfully,
REMFRY & SON,
per

Acknowledgment
Ackt.

REMARKS

On behalf of our client the Applicant we must again protest against the refusal of this Application without the full grounds for such Refusal being furnished and an opportunity afforded to the Applicant of filing his Reply thereto. This is

IN ALL LETTERS REGARDING THIS MATTER, WE SHALL BE MUCH OBLIGED BY YOUR USING THIS HEADING AND NOT INCLUDING OTHER MATTERS IN SUCH LETTERS.
[PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO:— REMFRY & SON (PATENT DEPT.), POST BOX NO. 161, CALCUTTA.]

PLEASE NOTE REQUEST IN THE MARGIN.

[Ltr. (Ack.M) 1,000-13-5-13. [500—5-9-12].

To
The Secy to the Govt of Mysore)

14/7/13.

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is the procedure adopted by all Patent Offices, we believe, and we trust that the practice of your Patent Office will conform to such universal practice.

A copy of the Indian Patents & Designs Act II of 1911 is sent by Book Post and we solicit the favour of your referring particularly to Sec. 67 thereof.

A.M.

G. R. S. 26]

1913

Diary No. of letter replied to 447

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 24.9.13.

Signed by Jur. S.P. Rajagopal

File No. 268-12

Serial No. 8

No. 9. 2750

To

Messrs Rempry & Son,

Solicitors and Patent Agents,

Calcutta

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of the 14th July 1913, requesting to be furnished with the grounds of refusal to grant leave to file a specification of an invention for "An improved system of and apparatus for filtering liquids" by Mr. Hugo Philip Cuesti, I am directed to state that Govt have dealt with the case

over.

SUBJECT.

15

under the Inventions and Designs Regulation No. XI of 1894 which is in force in Mysore, and that there is no provn therein corresponding to S. 67 of Act II of 1911. Govt therefore see no reason ~~to~~ ~~be~~ Sanction Copy of 2./ the Indian Patents and Designs Act II of 1911 said to have been sent has not been received in this office

and that they are unable to reopen the case or take any further steps in the matter.

I have &c,

25/9/13

Secretary

25/9/13

17/9/13

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,600—8-8-11.